

Further Observations on the Psyllidae of Cuba (Homoptera)

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Herewith are presented observations on some psyllids received from S. C. Bruner of the Estacion Experimental Agronomica, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, since the publication of the author's previous article on Cuba Psyllidae.¹

PLATYCORYPHA new genus

Head large, wider than thorax. Vertex with distinct medial suture, rounded smoothly into frons. Frons visible between genae as narrow sclerite. Genae swollen ventrally, not conical. Antennae long and slender. Thorax broad, flat dorsally. Mesoepisternum strongly produced ventrad. Proximal segment of metacoxa with two black claws. Forewings large, broadly rounded apically, vein R_1 very short, with large pterostigma, cubital cell broad.

Genotype: *Platycorypha princeps* n. sp. A member of the subfamily Pauropsyllinae, the species for which this genus is erected shows affinities to both *Heteropsylla* and to *Paurocephala magnifrons*. The principal points of difference from the latter are the very broad head, distinctly wider than the thorax, the narrow frons, the very short R_1 and broad cubital cell in the forewing. It differs from *Heteropsylla* in the much greater size, larger head, wing venation and type of genitalia.

Platycorypha princeps new species

Length to tip of folded wings 3.5–4 mm.

Color: Females entirely green except antennae dark apically and tip of genital segment dark. Males usually with thorax, at least, yellow. Wings hyaline.

Structure: Head large, wider than extreme width of thorax including wing bases. Vertex short and broad, rounded down anteriorly, smoothly continuous with frons, a sharp suture between vertex and genae, medial suture prominent. Lateral

¹ ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, 55: 93–96, 1944.

ocelli large, borne on raised prominences of vertex at posterior angle of eyes. Frons nearly covered by enlarged genae. Median ocellus large. Genae swollen ventrad, somewhat angularly produced, not conical. Clypeus prominent, broad. Antennae very long and slender, 3.3 times as long as width of head, longer than body. Eyes large, deep constriction around base. Thorax broad, moderately arched dorsally. Pronotum long. Mesoepesternum very strongly produced ventrad. Metacoxa with small caudal spurs, not produced anteriorly. Metatibia with large basal spine, several black spines apically. Proximal segment of metatarsus with two black clawlike spines. Forewings large, broad, rounded apically; basal vein short, M and Cu with common petiole, R long, R_1 very short to large pterostigma, Rs sinuate, long, marginal cells large, cubital much larger than medial, Cu_1 strongly arched. Venation of hind wings prominent, R and M with common petiole.

Male genitalia small. Proctiger short, produced caudad as blunt lobes. Forceps as long as proctiger, stout, simple, black-tipped; in lateral view somewhat turned caudad apically; in caudal view broad, arched, apices almost touching. Female genital segment small, much shorter than rest of abdomen, dorsal valve high, abruptly narrowed to short, upturned styli-form apex, ventral valve nearly as long as dorsal, sharp apically.

Holotype, male, *allotype* female, 5 male and 7 female *paratypes*, 1 fifth instar nymph collected at Santiago de las Vegas, Habana, Cuba, June 22-28, 1944, by S. C. Bruner and V. Barry on *Myroxylon toluiferum* H. B. K., "Balsamo de Guatemala." Two additional female paratypes are from Mexico, one bearing the data, "Finca Esperanza, Chiapas, June 29, 1938, Dr. R. Nettel col." the other, "Jalapa, Veracruz, March 30, 1933, Alfonso Dampf col."

The holotype, allotype and paratypes are in the author's collection, paratypes are also in the collections of the Estacion Experimental Agronomica and Alfonso Dampf.

Heteropsylla cubana Crawford

Several specimens collected by J. Acuña and S. C. Bruner at Santiago de las Vegas, Havana, February 6, 1944, were breed-

ing on *Leucaena glauca* (L.) Benth., "aroma blanca." These are identical with Crawford's specimens which were collected at Havana from the same host plant. The specimens which Crawford included as paratypes taken from *Poinciana regia* at Santiago de las Vegas are distinct and represent a species apparently undescribed. As no type specimen was selected by Crawford one of the males from Havana is being selected as the type.

Epicarsa sp.

One female specimen belonging to this genus was collected by S. C. Bruner at Santiago de las Vegas, November 16, 1923. This is apparently distinct from *Epicarsa corniculata* described from one male from Para, Brazil, but due to the condition of the specimen and the paucity of information available concerning this genus it is not described at this time.

Coelocara new name

The author's prior use of this name (Ent. News, 55: 93, 1944) is a nomen nudum under the amended International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. This name is proposed to replace *Freysuila* Schwarz which was described in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, 4: 196, 1899. Schwarz did not have the same insect before him as that originally described by Aleman under the name *Frey-suila dugesii*. The latter is a member of the Psyllinae. The type species of the genus *Coclocara* is *Coelocara schwarzi* (new name for *F. dugesii* Schwarz).

Mitrapsylla cubana Crawford

Several males and females from Victoria de las Tunas, Oriente Province, March 29, 1916, collected by J. R. Johnston, appear to be this species. The specimens are mostly quite teneral but are without indication of host plant. The male forceps are similar to those described by Crawford for *M. albalineata*.

Katacephala grandiceps Crawford

Bruner writes that this species, which has not previously been recorded from Cuba, is evidently rather common in the lowland forest growth. Specimens at hand are from Cojimar, Havana Province, July 29, 1928, collected by S. C. Bruner.

Katacephala tenuipennis Tuthill

One specimen of this form is from Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Providence, October 4, 1928, F. Silvestri and S. C. Bruner collectors.

**Notes on the Genus *Cryptostemma* with a New
Record for Georgia and a New Species
from Puerto Rico (Hemiptera:
Cryptostemmatidae)**

By ROBERT L. USINGER, University of California

The genus *Cryptostemma* H. S. 1835 (= *Dipsocoris* Haliday, 1855) is well known in Europe where the type and only species, *alienum* H. S., is apparently quite common. Butler (1923) describes the habits of *alienum* in Britain as follows: "The favorite haunts of *Dipsocoris* are the large banks of shingle that are to be met with here and there beside most of our Scottish rivers. In such places, on turning over stones near the edge of the water, one is almost certain to see the little creature gliding swiftly along among the damp gravel, and hiding itself in some crevice. As far as I have seen, it does not appear to like too much wet, and I have never noticed it, as Haliday seems to have done, on the water, nor flying. When alive, the wing-cases are purplish-brown with a whitish bloom-like gloss produced by the fine adpressed hairs with which they are covered."

In 1925 McAtee and Malloch first recorded the genus from the Western Hemisphere, describing three new species as follows: *pedunculatum* from Panama (one specimen); *smithi* from the Island of Grenada, B.W.I., (two specimens); and *uhleri* from Mexico and the island of St. Vincent, B.W.I., (two